









TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

PORTLAND WIDE AWAKE!

An Ovation to Mr. Blaine!

HIS FIRST ADDRESS IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

Hail to the Chief!

NOV. HENRY O. PRATT'S ADDRESS.

For Republican West Meeting-City Hall, Portland, Aug. 14. The Republican campaign was opened at Portland to-night by Hon. J. G. Blaine, and Hon. H. O. Pratt of Iowa. City Hall was densely packed at an early hour, the seats reserved for the unfurnished clubs. A great number of ladies were in the audience.

At ten minutes to eight the distinguished guests arrived and quickly packed the platform. Immediately after they followed the political soldiers, who varied in uniformed countenance and countenance. On the platform, Hon. J. G. Blaine, who was dressed in a white shirt and white trousers, and Hon. H. O. Pratt, who was dressed in a white shirt and white trousers, were seated. The audience was very much interested in the speakers.

Reception of Hon. Henry O. Pratt.

Hon. Nathan Webb was presented as chairman. He announced that Mr. Blaine was in town and would be here at a later hour. He then introduced Mr. Pratt as a native of Maine. Mr. Pratt was warmly received and he commenced his speech by referring to the importance of the struggle impending.

It is not whether Hayes and Wheeler will be elected but whether the great Republican principles shall be sustained or repudiated. He then sketched the reasons why Democracy should not be restored to power. He spoke of Lamar of Miss, as the representative Southern man and called attention to his acts and utterances, that the Republicans had accomplished great things which the Democrats would complete. Mr. Pratt believed the completion should be left to the party which conceived them.

He reviewed the St. Louis platform and contrasted the previous acts with the Democratic platform. Lamar and Wheeler were the only difference between the two parties. He said that the Democrats had accomplished great things which the Republicans would complete. Mr. Pratt believed the completion should be left to the party which conceived them.

As an Oration to Mr. Blaine—Hail to the Chief!

At twenty minutes to nine, cheers on the street and all along the corridors announced that Mr. Blaine was coming and a few minutes after the speaker was interrupted by a tremendous cheer from the audience. Mr. Blaine came up the platform, while the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." When order was restored, Mr. Pratt resumed and spoke fifteen minutes longer.

Mr. Blaine takes the platform—Cheers long repeated. "Hail to the Chief!"

Mr. Blaine commenced speaking at five minutes to nine and was received with repeated cheers. He appeared in good spirits and health, but carefully preserved his strength. He commenced by saying that the cause here to speak if these noble gentlemen would give him an opportunity. He said one of the great arguments urged by our opponents is that there is but little difference between the parties. If he thought it was only a question of turning out one set of office-holders and putting in another he should concern himself but little, but he thought there were never more important interests involved since the Democratic party in putting forward Mr. Tilden are putting forward an especial champion of State rights.

In 1860 Mr. Tilden addressed a letter to Wm. Kent, in which he clearly announced the strongest doctrine of State rights, making a distinction on a confederate and a nation, and that each State had a right to secede if she chose. Mr. Blaine then quoted Webster, in declaring that the United States is not a confederacy, but a nation, dealing directly with individuals, and that no State could dissolve the Union. That the Constitution is supreme and the supreme court the final interpreter, that any State set, opposed to this is revolutionary. He then would go against Mr. Tilden's He quoted George Ticknor Curtis in saying that the speech is the clearest and best exposition of the doctrine of our Government ever made. Now this speech is in direct opposition to the position on which the Democratic party has placed itself in the person of their leader.

He quoted Mr. Decker of Ky., in speaking the word "nation," and Mr. Eaton of Connecticut in saying that this is a government of sovereign States. This tendency of the Democratic party to take the State rights side of the question is so widespread that in most of the Democratic speeches and writings of these modern day the admission that this is a nation cannot be found. Is this a mere splitting of hairs about a term? By no means. The very first point in their creed is that in case of a conflict they owe allegiance to their State first. He alluded to the Virginia doctrine that the State could decide what nation should pass through the Post Office. Mr. Lamar, one of the ablest of Southern men, voted for the Centennial appropriation, simply on the ground that the power of dealing with foreign nations had been delegated to the general government and on this ground he could justify his vote.

He had taken advantage of his recent coalescence to read all the inaugural addresses and messages of the Presidents from Washington down to our time, and he found in this government called a nation by our first three Presidents, Washington, Adams and Jefferson, 115 times, and Washington thanked God that we were an independent nation. You don't find Confederacy mentioned until Franklin Pierce and Buchanan came in. Now what did this poor old man, Buchanan (great laughter) say in his last message, and thank God! He said his last. (Great applause.) He said that the constitution had delegated the power to Congress to secure sovereign States who wished to withdraw from the Confederacy. Mr. Tilden, too, calls it a confederacy. Now do you expect anything of the Democracy?

The other day when Hon. Eugene M. called attention to the fact that though there were as many Democrats as Republicans in the House, the Democrats were in the majority.

ships of confederates were given to the South. Mr. Cox said he was glad it was so. What has this Congress done of general legislation, except to repeal the act of re-enslavement? When it was passed, Mr. Tilden was so pleased with it that he induced a State of New York to make all payments conform to it. But there was a slight Western Democratic who believed in inflation, and they met at St. Louis, and did not give up their convictions but simply harmonized their differences, by going over to inflation. Now Mr. Tilden and his immediate friends constructed that platform, and sent it to St. Louis, and his convictions as expressed to the Legislature of New York, cannot last 24 months, what can you expect in the future? He would say that whether 1876 was the best day or not, no nation which got off the track of specie payments ever got thoroughly back without fixing a date. We are shrinking from the remedy, and until we rise to the courage of our English ancestors we shall never hear the gold eagle and the silver dollar clinking upon our counters. When a Legislative body indefinitely postpones a thing it is considered dead, and the St. Louis convention, speaking for the Democracy, indefinitely postponed specie payments.

He then turned to the action of the Confederate Congress in investigating the Navy Department and declared that every individual right which a free citizen can possess, was trampled upon in the proceedings against Secretary Robinson, even to examining his bank account for five years before he became Secretary. He alluded to the seizure of 800,000 telegrams and the finding of one from Mrs. Robinson to the Secretary about the baby and the cook to the great amusement of the audience. He said an intelligent English traveler said that an arbitrary act in England would raise a mob and destroy such a Ministry. He alluded to the disgrace which Sir J. W. Graham brought upon himself by opening private correspondence to the Post Office and Carlyle's scathing comments upon the act. It is not the telegram as sacred as the mailed letter. Yet Congress is now examining all the 800,000 telegrams and the finding of one from Mrs. Robinson to the Secretary about the baby and the cook to the great amusement of the audience. He said an intelligent English traveler said that an arbitrary act in England would raise a mob and destroy such a Ministry. He alluded to the disgrace which Sir J. W. Graham brought upon himself by opening private correspondence to the Post Office and Carlyle's scathing comments upon the act. It is not the telegram as sacred as the mailed letter. Yet Congress is now examining all the 800,000 telegrams and the finding of one from Mrs. Robinson to the Secretary about the baby and the cook to the great amusement of the audience.

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The House met at 10 o'clock in continuation of Saturday's session.

Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Milas Webster, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the U. S. Minister to the German Empire, in relation to the alleged forwarding to the Government of a copy of the Democratic Association of the Frankfort-on-the-Main, congratulating the country on the Centennial celebration. Mr. Keason objected.

Mr. Singleton of Miss., then addressed the House on the condition of public affairs in Mississippi, and denied the statements made that there had been fraud committed in the recent election in that State.

The Senate concurred in the resolution authorizing the House Committee on enrolled bills to make certain corrections in the enrollment of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Henry Waterson, member of the Kentucky to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Parsons, took the oath of office.

The Senate bills for printing the report of the Billings impeachment trial and for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to investigate the conduct of the late Secretary of the District of Columbia, were passed.

Mr. Schleicher of Texas made a speech in advocacy of the silver bill. His speech was the longest ever made in the Senate, and it lasted until 1 o'clock on Saturday.

Mr. Randall submitted a report of the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Randall made some general remarks regarding the course of the House in the matter.

Mr. Randall reviewed the efforts made to reduce the expenses of the government and said the plan of proceeding adopted was to reduce 10 per cent. all salaries over \$12,000, and provide the reduction of clerks of 20 per cent. These two provisions if fully adopted, would have secured a much larger reduction of expenditures than the House has secured.

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the result of the forthcoming battle in Burma, where Gen. Chamberlain's forces are concentrated.

Will Fight to the Last. BELLEVILLE, Aug. 16. Rumors of Ministerial changes are subsiding. President Milas declares the condition of the Serbian forces very satisfactory, and announces his resolution to continue the war to the uttermost.

EDMONT. The Madras newspapers assert that the Duke of Buckingham has been promised the reversion of the Governor-Generalship.

CHINA. A Chapel Attacked and Several Persons Killed. SHANGHAI, Aug. 14. The French Mission Chapel, at Nanking, was attacked by the Chinese during the celebration of mass, and the priest and many of the congregation were killed.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF. The Services captured Bressan, on the river Drina, 8th Inst. The Turks lost 200 men in the affair.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Monetary Questions. NEW YORK, Aug. 14. Money closed at 100 per cent. for the week.

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ST. CATHERINE'S HALL, AUGUSTA, ME. A Boarding and Day School for Girls. The Rev. Samuel Upton, Rector. MISS MARTHA E. DAVIS, Principal.

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A Few Days in Boston. Gentlemen and Ladies stopping in this city who prefer a quiet home...

NEW CENTENNIAL BOUQUET. Regular and decorative. Flowers and plants for the Centennial.

UMBRELLAS. Ladies' Silk and Serge. SUN UMBRELLAS. With Fringed and Wood Handles.

BUZZELL & SHAW'S. BEST QUALITY CANARY SEED. MIXED BIRD SEED, 20 cents a Quart.

AT TEA WITH COFFEE STORE. In Our Grandfather's Days. When a Washington was cutting grass...

WARNER HOUSE. One of the finest locations in the city. Rooms on suite or single. Light and airy.

LEA & PERRINS. EXTRACT OF ANCHER. TO BE THE WORCESTER'S.

Worcestershire Sauce. LEA & PERRINS. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

OILS. Ex. W. Land, Sporm, Whale. Pure Cod and W. V. Lub. Oils.

Frank M. Rowe, 11 EXCHANGE STREET. FIRST SORT POTASH. For sale by F. M. ROWE.

STATIONERY. A full line of the Stationery, of new and beautiful designs.

CHAS. HIGHT, 3 South Block. In the matter of JOHN M. BANKRUPT.

Notice of Assignment of His Appointment. In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine.

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CENTENNIAL EXCURSION TICKETS. Bangor to Philadelphia & Return. Only \$10.00.

FOR SUMMER USE. At Home on the Sea Shore. Complete Apparatus for cooking, at one third the expense of wood fires.

J. S. RICKER & CO., 71 Main Street. Harlow's Wine of Wild Cherry!

Now is the Time to Paint. Block & workmen at bottom prices.

CHICK & WILLIAMS', 20 21 East Market Square. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An Ordinance for the Protection and Regulation of the Bangor. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Bangor...

What is Needed. H. R. STURGEON. Bangor, Me. Jan. 18, 1876.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary. Bangor, Me. Jan. 18, 1876.

REDUCED RATES. To Philadelphia & Return, 10.00.

HAY MAKERS. Do not go into the hay field to do the usual manual work...

Henry H. Butler, No. 3 Kenduskeag Block. City of Bangor.

LIST OF ASSESSMENTS. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

REMOVAL. THOMAS HENRY. No. 40 West Market Square.

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Real Estate. For Rent. The new and convenient house, No. 7 Elm Street, Bangor, Me.

Abbott Family School. FOR BOYS, AT LITTLE BLUE, FARMINGTON, MAINE.

Eaton Family and Day School. For Boys and Girls. Farmington, Maine.

23 Miles Saved. NEW YORK! Ask for Tickets via Middletown.

Vegetine. In a vile, poisonous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but does not cure the disease.

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Picture Frames. C. L. DAKIN. 74 Main Street. The largest assortment and lowest prices.

THE OLDEST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS. BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

1876--Vols. XLIII--IV. Daily Established 1834 -- Weekly, 1815.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. THE ENCORE. A book for SINGING CLASS, by L. O. F. P. F. F.

The Whippoorwill. The collection of School Songs, in great variety.

THE SALUTATION! New Church Music Book by L. O. F. P. F. F.

Every Variety of SMALL FURNITURE. Suitable for the Holiday, made to order by J. S. BAKER.

First Class Family Newspaper. In politics the papers will continue to advocate the principles of the Republican party.

Home Interests. The celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of our National Independence will also be commemorated.

OUR WEEKLY. The Bangor Weekly Courier, a newspaper published weekly, containing news and information.

INSIDE LINE. 1876 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1876. Bangor to Portland, Boston, Lawrence, Lowell.

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Bangor Post Office. OFFICE HOURS. From 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 8 P. M.

Consolidated. European & N. American Railway. B. E. SMITH, Trustee.

Boston and Maine Railroad. Popular Route to the Centennial!

MAIN CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing July 1st, 1876.

JOHN BROOKS AND FOREST CITY. The Superior Seagoing Steamers.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. Eastport, Canada and by John Dugby, Windsor and Bangor.

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